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Wedding Song.

The maid with her little hand
To-day is made a bride,
A wreath of snowy roses
Around her brow is tied.

There are roses on her path,
And on her cheeks are more,
And her tiny foot is pressing
Red leaves that strew the shore.

Our bark is full of flowers,
But we have left a place
For the maiden and the bridegroom;
They take but little space.

Her boddice is all decked
With gold and pearls so rare,
And silver pins are shining
Amidst the glossy hair.

The happy hours flee fast
Of youth's delicious spring,
It leaves the tender nightingale
But little time to sing.

There are clouds that come so quickly
Over summer's tranquil sky;
You must take the blissful moments,
Nor give them time to fly.

Our bark has waited long,
The blue waves beat the strand,
Let us sing the bridal carol
For the maid with the little hand.

Foreign Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

DOWN PATRICK, DOWN COUNTY, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1846.

Wreck of the Great Britain---No Lives Lost.

FRIEND CHANDLER:—I am, greatly to my surprise, called to address you again from IRELAND. The recent good passages of the Great Britain, with other considerations, induced me to procure a berth in her for the 22d September. I did it, I confess, with some misgivings which the representations of intelligent persons finally removed. Reaching Liverpool on the 21st, and seeing this huge monster of the deep for the first time, I felt no particular apprehension but that she would move in safety over the Atlantic. I still think from the vast strength she exhibited on the beach, and the rapidity of her course to the scene of her misfortune, that PROPERLY managed, she was one of the safest vessels that ever crossed the sea, and most eligible for speed. This had began to be a general impression, so that in leaving the docks of Liverpool, we enrolled one hundred and eighty-four passengers, the largest number ever enrolled in a steam vessel to cross the ocean.

The ship's crew and all its ATTACHES amounted to one hundred and thirty more, making in all, more than three hundred human beings. At least one hundred of the passengers were females, including fifty little OPERA GIRLS, singers, &c., dansuese, with their mistresses and five female attendants. Some of these little girls, dragged from their parents and country to England, for a show were unwilling to embark, and one or two were actually dragged screaming on board by the female monsters who were to make gain by their soirees in New York, I said, as I saw them from 8 to 12 years of age hurried on board, "IT IS AN ABOMINATION" of cruelty and so I say still. Two of these little ones were actually left on the wharf as they came too late to embark.

Among our passengers were the Rev. Dr. Cox of New York, Rev. Messrs. Wheelock and Church of the Baptist denomination, Rev. Mr. Osgood, a Baptist Missionary returning sick with his wife and children, from a long service in Burmah; Rev. Mr. Reed of Connecticut, and two or three other clergymen. Mr. King, Minister to London, was also with us on our return home.

Of Philadelphians, were Mr. Raison and five ladies under his care; Mr. and Mrs. Lardner; Mr. Fallon and two ladies; Mr. Samuel Ashmead and some others besides your correspondent. We were delighted with our company and ourselves: we had some of us been long from home and our taste for travel exhausted longed for home, and were pleased with the prospect of being soon there. We cast off from Liverpool in presence of thousands whom the renown of our vessel had collected to see her move in her element. The skies were bright above and the wind south east, fresh but not strong as it had been from the same quarter for a week. With this wind and the improvement of the propeller, we made most rapid progress. The ship moved among the huge waves almost as quietly as the steamers on our Delaware in a calm. Not a person was sea sick or seemed likely to be, and we thought we had at last solved the great problem, how the Atlantic could be crossed with home comforts. The immense length, 320 feet of our vessel, with a corresponding width, and the clearness of her deck and the spaciousness of her cabin, divested us of the fallacy that we were "shut up at sea." We started at 4 o'clock and dined at 7 o'clock. By this time I had learned, and learned it with some misgivings, that our captain had taken the "northern channel" or North about Ireland. I knew this channel was the most critical, and both from the rapidity of our movements, 12 miles an hour, and the peculiarity of the night, that some risk was being run.—There was no moon, and the sky had become overcast and heavy, some rain had began to fall and the wind had risen to a steady wholesale breeze right over our stern. It was a gloomy, but up to the hour of our disaster, not what I should call a tempestuous night, and for the Equinoxial storm, was not by any means uncommon, except for its mildness. We had passed the Isle of Man, as it was pointed out by the stearsman.

I retired to rest at 9 o'clock and had fallen into a sweet sleep, when I was suddenly awakened by an unusual grating astern followed by a tremendous crash, which I knew had destroyed the action of the propeller. This blow was received in passing between two rocks, called the "Cow and Calf," not far from the shore. It unshipped our rudder and the propeller was so hurt by it and broken, that it could no louger revolve. In a moment more we felt ourselves on the bottom again, grinding and cracking, until the immense vessel of 3,500 tons burthen was suddenly struck with a shock which it seemed would crush any human fabric.

As she struck, the sea broke over her, tearing off our boats, and driving the water through every accessible place. At the first touch of the rock I rose and attempted in profound darkness to dress, and in a short time succeeded sufficiently to go out of my state room in the cabin, where I found a mass collected, with horror in every countenance. A succession of shock after shock roused all, and screams began to issue from the Ladies rooms. The wind now rose to a tempest. It was deep darkness without. The rain began to pour down in torrents. There was one bright long continued gleam of lightning which showed before and around us the white breakers, and on each side large and appalling rocks. The lightning was followed by loud thunder, which heard at such a time was most fearful.—The Captain sent up rockets from the deck, and fired heavy signal guns, all of which tended to deepen the common alarm. Sometimes we had a few moments of comparative quiet, and then came shock after shock, as the waves dashed against and lifted us to fall heavily on the ground.

At each of these shocks which occurred at frequent intervals, it seemed as if our last hour had come, and the only partition between us and the waves about to be annihilated. Our ignorance and the ignorance of the captain, as to where we were and what we were to meet next, and our entire inability to stay on deck, to make any provisions for safety, deepened the horror of our situation. For 7 hours we remained in this condition and you may well imagine they were long, fearful hours, that will be remembered while life lasts. We waited, O how impatiently for the day, and yet feared that day would dawn only to show that escape was an impossibility.

The Captain at an early period came into the cabin, and told the collected passengers that he was certain that the ship was on a sand bank and not on the rocks, and that he thought all would be saved by boats in the morning. But as he had run his vessel ashore so mysteriously, and confessed he did not know where we were, and was moreover endeavoring to inspire quiet by giving assurance of safety—the passengers had but litule confidence in his words, while the howling wind was sweeping over the deck, and the waves thrashing the vessel with a power that made the whole mass quiver, as if every part was breaking asunder.

On the whole the passengers behaved well. When it was thought that death was certain and one and all about to be hurried to Eternity, I deemed it my duty, while I felt of course, the awful solemnity of my own situation, to say a few words publicly to attempt to benefit any that might be unprepared to die. The Rev. Dr. Cox followed with an exhortation and prayer. One Clergyman read a Psalm, and another still gave a word of encouragement. I believe there never was a more sincerely praying circle, or a time and place, when and where man more earnestly sought strength from God.

The scene was sublime. It was the hour of human passivity and weakness, for till morning nothing could be done as the Captain confessed. What could live in the mad waves of such a tempest, amid such breakers as thundered against the vessel. "We cried unto the Lord and he heard us and delivered us out of distress."

Towards the morning the wind shifted, and after blowing for a time violently from the Northwest, lulled. There was a gradual subsidence of the crowd into a silent but anxious awaiting their destiny, and some even slept. When a large wave thundered against the vessel, there was a sigh deep and almost universal, as each regarded it as indicative of a final breaking of the vessel.

As the day dawned, and the tide receded, and the wind fell, a Pilot boat came to us, and you can imagine that there was music in a human voice outside our vessel. It showed the possibility of safety, and inspired general confidence.

The pilot boat got along the leeward side, and a man came on board. From him the captain first learned that his vessel was grounded near St. John's Point, Dundrum Bay, 30 miles S. E. of Belfast, thirty miles from her proper course.—We had come between huge rocks, where the passage of such a ship seemed impossible, and struck within a cable's length of a projecting ledge of rocks protruding from the shore, the only sand beach in a neighborhood of ten miles each way, and the only place where death to most of the passengers and crew would have not been inevitable! At the rate of more than twelve miles an hour, in profound darkness, and under an equinoctial gale, we had coursed among rocks that no mariner would adventure by daylight and a gentle breeze. We had escaped man's rashness which had led us into peril, to be rescued by the overruling providence of God. Had we struck the rock two miles from shore, or had we struck four hundred yards higher or lower, we should have gone to the bottom. God guided our vessel to a gentle beach, and we were saved, and for this I trust we are truly grateful.

The final ebbing of the tide left the ship bolt upright, embedded in the sand, with the water so shallow that it could be waded to the shore. Boats were sent out, and the ladies all taken ashore by seven o'clock, and the gentlemen by half past eight. We had to wade a little distance as the boats could not be drawn to the dry beach and the ladies were carried on the backs of men. Then came our trunks, so that by five o'clock P. M. nearly everything belonging to the passengers was ashore.

The Irish peasantry at first behaved well, but when they began to come in crowds to get money, they became exhorbitant, and even charged fifteen shillings in some cases for a single cart load of baggage for half a mile, from the ship to the depot, near the shore. Some things were lost from pilfering, but not much. I rode with my luggage six miles from our shipwreck to the village, the nearest Post town, in an Irish cart without springs, seated on the top of my luggage, while my Irish friend led his horse, and for this I paid $1 50. There were ten of us, and the price was not extravagant. I have received here from ecclesiastical friends, genuine Irish hospitality, but two of my friends occupying one bed, were charged $2,75. Poor human nature! How ready to make gain from the mifortunes of others. The Irish gentry and police dtd their duty nobly.

The GREAT BRITAIN, I think, will never be got off. She went on at a high tide, and a hard wind, and a full steam, and is far up plum upright on the beach; a most beautiful but sad spectacle, as she is all in sight but about five feet of her bottom. She cost $650,000, and was insured for $370,000.

We all pity our Captain and regard him as a ruined man. How he made a mistake of 30 miles in a fair sail with a good wind, of 120 miles from Liverpool, perhaps he can explain, but I fear not, I shall be glad to see him justified by any facts, for he is amiable, noble minded and scientific, but I fear not careful, and which would make me afraid to trust my life with him. There may have been a magnetic disturbance from the great quantity of Iron in the ship, to change the compass—there may have been confusion of the lights which with a little self-confidence could account for our misfortune, but I fear the world will say that the lives of 320 human beings have been put in eminent jeopardy and a vast amount of property sacrificed to the mad ambition of Capt. H. to make a quick passage and his want of care as a navigator. But I write the day after our mifortune and must wait for more facts.

Yours truly,

THOMAS BRAINARD.

Terrible Massacre.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 3d inst. publishes a letter from Fort Washita, stating that Col. A. M. Upshaw the Chickasaw Agent, recently sent two friendly Delaware Indians to the Witchetaw village, to ascertain if some horses, that had been stolen, were not in possession of the tribe. When they arrived at the villaga, which is about 150 miles from Fort Washita, they found the corn growing, the skins and every thing belonging to the tribe in their usual places, but nothing that had life in it was visible; the Delawares, thinking it strange, repaired to the mud fort of the Witchetaws, which had been destroyed, and around which the dead bodies of the Witchetaws were found—having been killed by arrows. The ground showed where one party had drawn off their dead, and the Delawares saw at one that the Witchetaws had been attacked by an over number of wild Indians, and nearly the whole tribe murdered. It was supposed that they had been attacked by the Camanches or Pawnee Mahas.

A fop is like a cinnamon tree—the *bark* is worth more than the body.

From the Vicksburg Whig.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS.

Clay.

He speaks!—and viewless chains
Upon a Senate rest;
He ceases?—look upon the names
That gem a nation's breast.

Webster.

The calm unsounded deep
Is emblem of his mind;
But roused, its heavy billows sweep,
In grandeur unconfin'd.

Calhoun.

A loom of curious make
May weave a web of thought,
And he who rends the shining warp,
May in the woof be caught.

J. Q. Adams.

Statesman and poet too!—
Philosopher in turn;
Link with the past!—a nation soon
Shall sorrow o'er his urn.

Crittenden.

Now with a giant's might
He heaves the pondrous thought—
Now pours the storm of eloquence
With scathing lightning fraught!

Berrien.

With temper calm and mild,
And words of soften'd tone,
He overturns his neighbor's cause
And justifies his own.

Corwin.

The polish'd shaft of wit
Is quivering in the light;
'Tis sped! upon its shining track,
And havoc marks his flight.

J. M. Clayton.

The lightning's glare may turn
The needle from the pole;
Who ever saw HIM swerve,
Or bow to low control.

Benton.

Judgment and tact combin'd,
A mine of knowledge vast;
A walking book-case—on its shelves
The archives of the past.

Cass.

With neat and rounded phrase
He tricks the shapeless thought,
Like hopes of power, it charms to-day,
To morrow it is nought.

Allen.

Ye gods! defend my ears!
Bass-drums around me throng!
Through empty galleries leap and roll
The notes of "Chinese Gong!"

Fearful Ravages of the Cholera in India.

The ravages of the cholera at Kurachee has been most disastrous. Between the 14th and 22d of June, about 8000 human beings were cut off, including 850 Europeans, of whom 815 were fighting men. Besides this, 595 Seers, and it is believod about 7000 native camp followers, and inhabitants of the town have died. The disease commenced its destructive course on Sunday the 14th, when the weather was unusually stagnant and oppressive. The Bombay Times says:

"Before midnight nine of the eighty-sixth were at rest; and men began to be borne into the hospital in such numbers that it was difficult to make arrangements for their reception. It was a fearful night. With morning came the tidings that the pestilence was overspreading the town, and fifty had in 24 hours fallen victims. The Eighty-sixth were the earliest, and continued to be severest sufferers. They and her Majesty's Sixtieth had, for six months, been in tents close to each other; the day after the disease appeared, they were marched out for change of air, and encamped by the sea shore near Clifton. The Rifles were next attacked; then the Fusiliers; the Artillery and Native Infantry began to suffer after this. For five fearful days did the destroyer lay his hand most heavily upon them; and in this time more than a thousand men were carried to their graves!—The pestilence now began to abate—it had done its worst, and seemed to withdraw; within less than a fortnight 900 Europeans, including 815 fighting men were carried away, 600 Native soldies and 7000 of the camp followers and inhabitants of the town, had been hurried into eternity. The conduct of the Governor, (Sir Charles Napier,) is stated to have been beyond all praise; anxiety for the conferring an alacrity on limbs that the hand of time might have stiffened. Only two officers had died. So sudden was death with some, that they were seized, cramp collepsed, dead, almost as fast as we have written the words. Previous health &strength were no guarantees; men attending the burial of their comrades were attacked, boane to the hospital and buried themselves the next morning. Pits were dug in the church yard morning and evening, sewn up in their beddings, coffinless, they were laid side by side, one service read over all. Public works were suspended during the 15th and 16th.—Medicine seemed powerless; nothing that medical science could guggest took effect—they were, in fact, dealing with corpses. It was not until the third day that medicine assumed any sway; since it has done so, I should say two thirds of the cases have been been saved.

ROUTE FROM MONTEREY TO MEXICO.

FROM THE ANNAPOLIS REPUBLICAN.

The expectations of men are often the offspring of their own wishes. When that is the case expectation is invariably extravagant, and almost sure to encounter disappointment. In forming our judgment of the feasibility, for instance, of an achievement, our wishes for its accomplishment should have no control over our reason; facts and circumstances, as they exist, constiute the basis of our decision. We have been induced to drop these hints, and insert the subjoined exhibit* of the route to the city of Mexico, by the almost unbounded expectation to which the glorious deeds of our gallant army have given rise, trusting that oversanguine minds may be brought, by the information contained in the exhibit, to a calm consideration of the true state of things, and see and understand that TOO MUCH IS EXPECTED FROM THE ARMY.

It has been stated by the official organ of the Government, since the affair of Monterey, that the United States troops in Mexico amounted to about 20,000. To controvert or deny this statement, though we believe the number overrated, is no part of our purpose; but we will take the liberty of asking, Who knows how many of that number have been placed *hors de combat* by disease and casualty, and what are the positions of those able to perform duty?. Every body is aware that various places have been converted into military posts, and many men necessarily subtracted from that number to defend those posts. By these causes the force operating offensively under the immediate command of Gen. TAYLOR has been reduced to some 6,000 men; yet, with these facts staring them as it were in the face, and an extremely difficult road (sprinkled with strongly-built and populous towns) to pass over, many people expect this chivalrous little force to penetrate nearly eight hundred miles further into the country, and plant the standard of the Union on the battlements of the city of Mexico! We repeat TOO MUCH IS EXPECTED FROM THE ARMY. To expect impossibilities from it will ensure the sacrifice of it.

From San Antonia de Bexar (Texas) to Mexico.

	Miles.	Population.
To Laredo, (on the Rio Grande)	200	1,500
Saltillo	225	12,000
Anguanueva	18	small,
Lo Encarnacion	30	do
Vaca	12	do
Buenaventura	12	do
St. Salvador	9	do
El Salado	12	do
Llana Blanca	12	do
Lomo Prieto	15	do
La Punta	12	do
Vanegas	20	do
Mines of Catorce	12	do
Guadalupe, (a hacienda)	33	do
Charcas, (town & mines)	36	5,000
El Venado	18	small
Hedionda	12	do
Bocas	21	do
San Luis Potosi, (city)	36	50,000
Joaal, (village)	48	small,
San Felipe, (town)	30	do
Guanaxuato, (city)	60	70,000
Irapuato, city	33	21,000
Salamanca, town	15	15,000
Zelaya, town	27	10,000
Queretaro, city	30	40,000
San Juan del Rio	30	small,
Arroyo Sarco, (hocienda)	26	do
Tula, (town)	25	small,
Huchuetoca, (village)	30	do
Mexico, (city & capital)	33	150,000
	1,141	

*Taken from a work entitled "Mexico and Texas in 1842," the copyright of which is secured to Charles J. Folsom, of New York.

Progress of the Good Cause.

Never before have the Whigs been cheered with more auspicious indications. From every quarter come the deep heavy tones of popular condemnation of Locofocoism, its men and measures. North Carolina has gloriously vindicated by a majority of thousands her steady adherence to sound Whig principles. Kentucky has more than maintained her ancient renown. In Indiana, the people have entrusted to the Whigs the substantial power of the State. New Hampshire, once the very bulwark of Loco Focoism, has seen and renounced the political error of her ways. Maine has gloriously followed her example—thus, as in days of the Revolution, enabling New England to present an unbroken Whig front. Maryland too, emulous of her former fame, has broken her bonds, and a decisive victory has crowned the effort of her Whigs. Last year the locos had a popular majority of more then 2,000. At the election just passed, a greater majority was obtained the other way, with a large majority in both houses of the Legislature. From Georgia the news thus far, is equally auspicious; and to-day, the Locos will hear thunder in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Whigs of New Nork! will you not follow up the work so gloriously begun.—Buffalo Commercial.

The thunder has been heard in Old Pennsylvania and in Ohio, and we expect New York to keep it crashing and jarring into the ears of Jas. K. Polk and his administration and supporters, announcing to them that the days of Locofoco misrule are numbered.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 22, 1846.

The Administration entertain the most ambitious designs in regard to the conquest of Mexico, and what was hinted at last summer in the councils of the Executive is fast becoming a matured plan, both for the prosecution of the war and the terms, if peace shall be made. The Administration, in making a peace with Mexico, will not be content with the surrender of the Rio Grande as a boundary of the United States, nor, as I hear, will they be content with claiming the whole of New Mexico and all upper California, vast as these possessions are. The design is to *claim the whole territory north of Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico, and north of the southernmost point of Upper California.* Mexico was told, or will be told by the Executive, when next terms of peace shall be proposed to her, that she must pay the entire expenses of the Mexican war, and all the claims that can be raised and scraped against her.—This it is known in advance she cannot do in money, and the Government of the United States will therefore graciously condescend to take pay in Mexican lands. The more the war costs, says our Government, the more lands we shall have, and the more the claims of our citizens to, the greater also will be the demand against the Mexican Government.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury have had assurances that claims can be presnted against Mexico to the amount of at least FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And the Administration promise to pay all the claimants by the seizure of Mexican lands, and the present war is becoming popular with claimants, and has been made so from the first under this promise. The war, indeed, is only justified by the neglect of Mexico to pay the awards of her own Commissioners against their Government and in order to make as much of this justification as possible the Administration are anxious to increase the amount of claims and claimants. Their numbers, the Administration may be easily assured, will be legion, and the amount millions, and young men will grow gray before they see the end of the consequences of the war with Mexico. The threats, indeed against Mexico have been most frequent here, since Santa Anna played the Administration falsely in regard to what he could and would do if admitted back once more to his own country.

It is worth while to study the designs of the Administration in regard to the conquests it contemplates. The following territory has been seized upon by Commodore Sloat, Colonel Fremont, and Colonel Kearney:

Upper California, with an area of	276,360 miles.
New Mexico	214,800 do
	591,160 do

Reduce this to square acres and you add as many millions to the amount of acres of Mexican territory as that over which the stars and stripes now float, and to which claim has been laid.

MUD HEN.

A few days since the inhabitants of Cape Island, during a very high tide along the coast and sounds near the Cape were visited by thousands of mud hens which were driven from their hiding places in the marsh to the high grounds. These birds, which are when fat, as they always are at this season of the year most delicious eating, have no wings with which to make their escape from pursuers, have to trust alone to their legs.—Swarming in the fields, gardens and roads, until every place as far as the eye could reach appeared fairly alive with them, the inhabitants, men, women and boys, turned out with sticks, brooms, brush handles, &c. and making a vigorous onslaught, in the course of a couple of hours, killed or captured over a thousand. One of the Delaware pilots, we understand with a single stick, killed 270. Such a god-send of Luxuries the Cape Islanders, who came very near being washed away by the late gale, have not had for a long time.

The storm in New York on Tuesday was very violent, and caused much general damage to vessels, wharves, &c. The sea wall on the Battery was broken up for nearly one hundred yards. The unfinished steeples of two churches were blown down.

In the Delaware Bay the storm did also considerable damage. At Newcastle the wharves were swept away. At Fort Mifflin the pier was turned over on its side. The revenue cutter Crawford went oshore near Wilmington Creek.—Five new buildings at Burlington, N. J. were demolished by the wind.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MONTEREY.

From the New Orleans Picayune of Oct. 21.

The steamship Galveston arrived yesterday afternoon from Brasos Santiago, coming by way of Galveston. She has relieved our citizens of the painful suspense which they have endured for many days. Our advices from Monterey come down to the 6th October. The city is in the quiet occupation of our troops. The evacuation is described in the letters of our correspondent.

After perusing the letters we have received by the Galveston, and talking freely with several military gentlemen, it gives us pleasure that we have no corrections to make in the first place that report which we gave of the battles of Montarey. Officers who were in those actions bear witness to the fidelity of our correspondent.

The following order of Gen. TAYLOR, announcing his victory, we copy from the American Flag of the 10th instant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27.

The Commanding General has the satisfaction to congratulate the Army under his esmmand upon another signal triumph over the Mexican forces. Superior to us in numbers, strongly fortified, and with an immense preponderance of artillery, they have yet been driven from point to point, until forced to sue for terms of capitulation. Such terms have been granted as were considered due to the gallant defence of the town and to the liberal policy of our own Government.

The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders, and to all his officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage, and the perseverance with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms.

A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men.—The army and the country will deeply sympathize with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Major Gen. TAYLOR:
W. W. BLISS,
Ass. Adj. Gen.

We are glad to hear that the report brought over by the McKim of the death of Col. McClung, of the Mississipi volunteers, was totally unfounded. An officer who left Monterey on the 6th instant says that he was improving, and it was thought he would recover.

His friends will regret to hear that Lieut. Dilworth, of the first Infantry, has died of his wounds. Lieut. Graham, of the fourth infantry, was still alive, and hopes were even entertained that he would recover. He is so desperately wounded that his recovery would be deemed a miracle, but he has great strength of constitution, and his numerous friends do not despair. Major Lear, of the third infantry, is doing well, and it is believed that he will recover. The death of Mr. Herman S. Thomas, of Hartford county Maryland, will be deeply felt in his native State. He had joined McCulloch'sRangers to see active,service& fell in storming the second height. [We fear that we must have lost a package of letters from our correspondent, in which he would enter into details in regard to the wounded. He alludes to such letters in a private communication.]

Capt. Owen, (formerly Lieutenant,) of the Baltimore Battalion, left Monterey on the 6th inst, and we are indebted to him for many interesting details. He informs us that the American loss in the three actions is set down at *five hundred and sixty-one killed and wounded.*—Our correspondent, writing on the 29th ultimo, makes the loss a little less, but it had not then been ascertained with precision. The Mexican loss has not been, and probably never will be, ascertained with certainty. *It is believed to exceed one thousand.* [Other accounts say from 600 to 800.]

In the American Flag we find announced the death of Capt. Robert Mitchell, Assistant Quartermaster to the Indiana Volunteers. He died at Matamoras on the 7th instant. A warm eulogium is paid to him in the Flag.

The steamer Major Brown has left Camargo to go up the river to ascertain how far the river may be navigable, and the "Flag" says it is intended to establish a military depot at the furthest navigable point, so as to have stores at a place as near as possible to the route taken by Gen. Wool, marching from San Antonio into Chihuahua. At the last accounts she had reached Mier without meeting obstruction, and was proceding on up. An officer was on board to survey the river and select the extreme navigable point.

We regret to say that certain difficulties had occurred at Camargo which it was grievously feared would lead to two private hostile meetings, in which two of our citizens were to take part. It is stated that Brig. Gen. Marshall, of Kentucky, had demanded satisfaction from Col. Balie Peyton, of this city, and that a meeting would take place probably on the 11th instant. Another difficulty was to be arranged at about the same time, and in a similar mode, byCapt. Musson,of this city, and Capt. Shives, of Texas. Most sincerely do we hope that an adjustment may have geen effected without resort to arms.

THE EVACUATION OF MONTEREY.

MONTEREY, Sept. 29.

We are at length in quiet possession of this place the last division of Ampudia's army having marched out yesterday morning. The first division marched out on the 26th, the second on the 27th, and balance on the 28th. I saw the two last and was able to form a tolerably good idea of the number of men in them.—There could not have been fewer than two thousand five hundred in each division of regular soldiers, well armed and equipped. Add to these some two thousand horsemen whe left the city in small parties during the four days' fight, and at least five thousand citizens of the town who took up arms in its defence, and you have a pretty strong force for the defence of a place which nature and art have combined to render as strong as any in the world. How such an army, thus situated, could ever allow itself to be conquered by a force of less than seven thousand men will always appear strange to me.—The cowardice of Ampudia is now established beyond a doubt. So careful was he of his person that it is said he never once left his house when any firing was going on. What a pity that one of our shells could not have dropped into his bedroom.

I felt perfectly satisfied, when I saw the Mexican troops pass out of town, with the arrangements which Gen Taylor had made with them. To have taken all these men prisoners would have been useless. Their arms we did not want; their horses were worthless with few exceptions, and would have been very expensive and troublesome to feed and so many men; and, moreover, it would have cost many a valuable life to have carried the city at the point of the bayonet.

I rode out with the head of the column day before yesterday; when their second division left town. That scene alone would almost have remunerated one for the long journey to Monterey. At the head of the column rode the commander of the division with his staff, accompanied by Major Scott, of the 5th infantry, with his Adjutant, (Lieut. Deas,) and Lieuts. Hanson, Robinson, and McLaws. Colonel Peyton rode by the side of the chief, and received a very affectionate embrace from him as we turned out to let the column march on, when the head had reached Palace Hill. And now was presented a scene that I can never forget. Two regiments of infantry led off, with colors flying, drums beating, and the trumpeters blowing with all their might; the fifers made all the noise they could. The men were all well armed, and the whole division seemed to be well appointed, with the exception of shoes, in lieu of which most of them wore sandals. Three pieces of artillery were in the centre of the column—one six, one nine, and one twelve pounder. The line, marching four abreast, extended about one mile.

The army was accompanied by a great many females; officers' wives on horseback, their faces muffled, and with hats on; soldiers' wives mounted on donkeys or on foot, some of them carrying burdens that I would scarcely think of packing upon mules; young women with short petticoats and hats, tripping lightly along; young girls trudging along with their little valuables in their arms. I noticed one pretty little creature, about nine years old, with a pet chicken on one arm and a parrot perched upon her hand. The ugliest woman I ever heard of was walking behind a poor little flea-bit donkey, belaboring him with a large stick. The donkey was ridden by a young woman, a second edition to the old one. A precious pair, that mother and daughter.—Most of the soldiers looked sullen, and their eyes gleamed with hatred and desire for revenge. One of McCulloch's horses, a valuable animal, which a man was leading out of the way of the Mexican troops, was seized and led off, the soldiers levelling their muskets at the hostler when he endeavored to recover his horse. The animal was promptly returned, however, on the circumstance being mentioned to the commanding officer.

Yesterday morning the last division was drawn out in the plaza next to the citadel—that is, all that the plaza could hold—and Capt. Miles, who is stationed there with his regiment, (seventh infantry) drew up his command and saluted the regiments as they passed him. I never heard a noise until yesterday morning. Pandemonium never contained as noisy a gang as these Mexicans are. It seemed to be the particular endeavor of every man to make all the noise that lay in his power. There must have been fifty bugles and as many fifers and drummers playing at the same time, and no three of them attempting the same tune.

I saw several regiments of fine looking soldiers, men of good size, young, active, and athletic.

The first division is encamped in the grove three miles east of of the town—one of the lovliest spots in the world, shaded by large pecan and live-oak trees. This grove seems to be the only woodland in this region, and is resorted to by the citizens of Monterey as a place for holding pic-nic parties. The third, a volunteer division, is also encamped in this grove. Gen. Worth's division occupies the town. The citizens are beginning to return in great numbers, and appear to feel glad that the Mexican army has left them.

Our army has taken, or rather retained, thirty-five pieces of artillery, many of which are valuable, and as much ammunition as will ever be needed to use with them. The killed and wounded of the enemy cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty, but it is known now that their loss far exceeded ours. The reports of the different commanders in Gen. Taylor's army have not all been sent in yet, but enough is known to render it certain that our loss will not vary twenty from five hundred killed and wounded. A considerable number of the wounded will die, so that the number who will have lost their lives will be about three hundred. Gen. Worth lost eighty, killed and wounded;about twenty killed or have died since the battle. The large fort on the north of the town is a very strong work, and it would have cost a heavy sacrifice of life to have taken it.—It is built scienitfically—has four salients, each of which is pierced for eight guns. Insideofthe walls,whichare apparentlynew and which enclose an area of some two or three aeres, are the thick walls of a large unfinished cathedral, inside of which are twelve very large pillars, intended for the support of the roof. These pillars are at least twelve feet square at the base, and, like the walls, are twenty feet high. The walls of the fort are solid and neatly built, having a gateway and drawbridge on the side next to the city.

Dreadful Hurricane at Key West.

Our thanks are due to Commodore SLOAT and Lieut. W. C. PEASE for the following narrative of disasters at Key West, and the vicinity during the hurricane on the 11th inst. The destruction effected by this calamitous visitation is almost unprecedented. Key West has been completely devastated, while a vast amount of shipping has been wrecked and destroyed. All the warehouses on the island were either blown down or unroofed, and of the six hundred houses but six have escaped the effects of the tempest. The current ran through the town at the rate of six miles an hour, and was five feet in depth. The Lighthouses at Key West and Sand Key are all washed away, and not a vestige is left to mark the spot where they stood. Among the shipping the havoc was frightful. The Barracks were but slightly injured, the chimneys being blown off the roofs.

The U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Blake commanding, having on board Commodore SLOAT. went ashore near Sombrero shoal, inside the reef, with both masts gone, anchor, guns, &c. thrown overboard. She lay in ten feet water, and might be got off. All hands saved.

The revenue cutter Morris went ashore about three miles from Key West, in two and a half feet water, with the loss of both masts, anchor, chains, guns, boats, bulwarks, &c. She lay one mile from the channel, and is probably a total loss. No lives lost.

The pilot boat Lafayette was sunk, and all on board lost; two ladies picked up by the cutter Morris. The Spanish schooner Villa Nueva, for Neuvitas, ashore; vessel and twenty lives lost, including a woman and child; one man being saved by the U. S. brig Perry. The schooner Sarah Churchman rode out the gale on Bahama Banks, in company with ship Adeline, with fifty passengers on board, bound for New Orleans.

Most of the vessels engaged in wrecking were lost or sustained great injury. Only one wrecker was left to continue business. The Eliza Catharine was high and dry in a garden at Key Vaccas, and one of the brigs ashore was three hundred feet above high water mark. Four or five vessels in the vicinity of Key West were bottom up, and one upon the reef was known to have been lost, with all hands. About twenty vessels were ashore on the reef, their cargoes being of no value.

The Government will lose by the loss of the brig Peary, revenue cutter Morris, two light-houses, fortifications, custom-house, and hospital, not far from $300,000. Many vessels will doubtless get ashore, from the fact of Sand Key light-house being gone.

Dead bodies were occasionally being dug out from under the ruins, and no one can tell how many there are remaining. As fas as has been ascertained fifty persons have lost their lives, and it is singular that so few are dead or injured, when we remember that the air was full of boards, timber, slate, &c. and buildings falling in every direction. Stone itself could not withstand the gale. Many persons escaped in boats and held on to trees, expecting every moment to be washed away. The scene was awful beyond all power of description.—N. O. Bee.

[The account in the Bee gives the names of a great number of vessels, in addition to the above, that have suffered shipwreck or serious disaster; but, though the loss of property must be very great, we do not observe any other wrecks which were accompanied with loss of life.]

TREMENDOUS FIRE!—GREAT DESRUCTION OF PROPERTY!!

From the Apalachicola Com. Adv. 17.

Yesterday morning our city was nearly laid in ruins by the villiany of incendiaries. Three houses were fired simultaneously, an at the fourth attempt, the villian was shot at, and narrowly escaped with his life.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire—on rushing into the street, three buildings were discovered wrapped in flames, bursting through fire proof windows, doors and roofs, spreading destruction all around. By dint of the greatest exertions on the part of the citizens, our city was after four hours unceasing labor, saved from utter destruction.

The flames were first discovered in R. J. Floyd's building on Commerce street, destroyed entirely—communicating then with T. L. Mitchell's large house corner of Commerce and Chesnut streets, it was also swept away together with the tenements adjoining; thence east every building between Floyd's and Simmons corner were levelled to the ground—the whole square gone.

Near the same moment the storehouses of B. Ellison & Co. and E. B. Whitmarsh (on Water stueet, in another block) were enveloped in flames, and before the dawn of the day every house between the bank building, corner of Water and Centre streets, and Green and Connery's store, were in smoking ruins.

The total loss some $60,000 or $70,000—not more than half insured.

From the Pacific Squadron.

The Journal of Commerce has the following letter dated at Tepic on the 12th September:

"Commodore STOCKTON has declared the whole of the coast of Mexico on the Pacific in a a state of blockade. Commodore Stockton has established himself Governor in the capital of Uupper California. It is reported that the ports of Lower California are to be taken possession of, and San Blas made a rendezvous for the squadron and their prizes.

"The Cyane arrived off san Blas on the 2d of this month, and sent the notification of the blockade to the authorities. She is cruising off the coast, occasionally anchors in the bay, and has seized a couple of coasting vessels. Another vessel has also arrived off Mazatlan, and has cut out that harbor a coasting vessel.

COM. STOCKTON'S PROCLAMATION.

To all whom it may concern:

I, J. R. Stockton, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of California, do by the authority of the President and Congress of the United States of North America, hereby declare all the ports, harbors,bays, outlets, and inlets on the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego, to be in a state of vigorous blockade, which will be made absolute, except against armed vessels of neutral nations.

All neutral merchant vessels found in any of the bays and harbors on said coast on arrival of the blackading force, will be allowed twenty days to leave.

Given under my hand and seal this nineteenth day of Angtst, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the Government House in the "Cuidad de los Angeles," the Capital of California.

J. R. STOCKTON.

Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Territory of California.

A Sad Story—The Fate of Lieut. Price.

The N. O. Tropic of the 15th, says that "intelligence was received at Natchez on Monday last of the fate of Lieut. Ezra R. Price, who, in company with two other U. S. Volunteers, left Camargo some weeks since to join the command of Gen. Taylor during his advance to Monterey. The informant states that the bodies of Mr. Price & his two companions were found lying on the grass some distance from the road leading from Camargo to Monterey, completely riddled with bullet holes. The bodies of *seventeen Mexican soldiers ware lying scattered around them!* Mr. Price was the brother-in-law of Lewis Sanders, Jr., of Natchez, and was associated with him in the practise of the law. When the requisition was made upon the State of Louisiana for volunteers, he enrolled himself in the "Sparrow Guards," then raised at Concordia, and was elected 2d Lieutenant of the company. Upon the disbanding of the Louisiana Volunteers, he determined still to devote himself to the cause of his country, and proceeeed to Camargo for that purpose, meeting with the above untimely fate. As he and his two companions were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed they must have killed the seventeen Mexicans in a most desperate encounter."

Movement of Gen. Wool.

The following extract from a letter dated Camp Crockett, near San Antonio, October 2d, is the latest notice that has reached here of the movements of Gen. WOOL:

"Messrs Editors:—When I wrote to you last I expected ere this to have been on the march for the Rio Grande; but here we are yet, and presume it will be several days before we leave. The whole of the army have left except eight companies of the 2d regiment of Illinois volunteers, and it is not pleasant to our feelings to be behind. However, the army will again concentrate at the Presidio, and the good book says 'the first shall be last, and the last first.' Gen. Wool and staff left San Antonio on Tuesday last, escorted by two companies of U. S. dragoons, and will make a forced march until they overtake the advance forces under Col. Harney. The 1st regiment of Illinois volunteers and the remaining four companies of Arkansas troops left to-day."

The Subtreasury.

We understand that the United States Marshal for this district has procured him "a strong box," wherein to keep his deposites; and, that the box aforesaid may be SAFELY kept, he has placed it for security in the vault of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear in this city. Can any thing more strongly illustrate the absurdity of the Subtreasury scheme? The Government will not keep its deposites in a bank; oh, no, tha. would be monstrous! But its agents put them in a box, and then put that box in a bank! If this is not "whipping the d—l round the stump" we know not what is.—*Raleigh Register.*

Yucatan.

The Secretary of the Trersury has issued a circular rescinding the privilege granted to Yucatan in his circular of June 11, and subjecting its ports, as a Mexican dependence, to the same restrictions and prohibitions as other ports of Mexico.—Collectors of the Customs will, therefore, refuse clearances for vessels destined to any port in Yucatan.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale on *Friday, the 20th day of November next*, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., the farm belonging to the estate of Christian Myers, late of Ligonier township deceased containing

215 ACRES,

or thereabouts. The said farm is situated in said Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, and within 2 miles of the borough of Ligonier—adjoining lands of Joseph Peoples, O'Harra's Heirs, Michael Myers, Henry Myers and others. There are on the premises a good

DWELLING HOUSE,

a log bank Barn, a good Spring House, and a never failing Spring. There is also an excellent apple Orchard, &c., about 160 acres cleared, 35 of which are in good meadow. The cleared land is under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered and abounding with limestone and coal. The land is of first rate quality. An indisputable Title will be given.

Any person wishing to examine said farm will call with Henry Myers. The he terms will be easy and made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL MYERS,
HENRY MYERS,
EDWARD CLIFFORD,
Ex'rs of the estate of C'n Myers dec'd.
Oct. 27, 1846.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of over and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3d Monday of November next, (16th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby givne, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

STRAUB'S PATENT
FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN
COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled.* without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught, It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils,passesoff into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without suffcient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at theEagle Foundry in BerlinSomerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.
Berlin, Oct. 13 1846 3m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A JOURNEYMAN HAIRMAKER.

A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON.
Somerset, sept. 22.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 2 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 25 a 3 50
Wheat	0 60 a 0 65
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams,per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	44 a 56
Peaches,	1 00 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	$ 25 a $ 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 75
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 80
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	30
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee,

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	8

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York,

New York city par	Other banks 1

Maryland,

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

Kentucky,

Asolvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscriptions* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

The ensuing court week will afford opportunities to those indebted to us, to discharge what they severally owe. We will then have published the "HERALD" FOUR YEARS, and such as have been receiving it all that time without ever paying us a cent, can readily tell the amount of their ARREARAGES.

☞**John Gay, Esq.,** at Donegal, Westmoreland County, is our authorized Agent to take subscriptions and make collections for us, to whom our patrons there are requested to make payment.

☞The present number (52) completes the fourth volume of the "Herald," since the establishment came into the hands of the present editor.

Progress of the War.

A large portion of our paper is occupied with intelligence in regard to the progress of the war, some of which will found highly interesting, though nothing of great moment appears to have transpired since the capture of Monterey.

Though Gen. Taylor, with his gallant army, has achieved one glorious victory after another and driven the enemy before him wherever he has met him, the war, judging from present indications, has but fairly commenced; and when it will end, God only knows. Already has it cost the nation upwards of a hundred millions of dollars and many valuable lives, and yet no substantial advantages have been gained. Our armies are in the heart of the enemy's country, having fought their way thither against superior numbers, and still Mexico appears bent upon resistance, as obstinately as ever. Gen. Taylor's force has been greatly reduced by sickness and the sanguinary conflicts at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and yet we hear nothing of preparations being made by the Administration to supply the deficiency. He has been ordered even to advance from his present position; but as that order was issued before the events which have transpired at Monterey were known at Washington, it is probable that is has since been countermanded.

What steps the Administration proposes to take next, is not known to the public. Will it reinforce Gen. Taylor immediately, and by so doing enable him to plant the American Eagle upon the walls of the City of Mexico? or will it be content to let him remain where he is until the meeting of Congress and then ask for a new appropriation to carry on the war? We incline to think it will pursue the latter course. We judge so from the fact, that the war has already cost much more than the Administration evidently had counted upon, and that the Mexicans, instead of submitting after getting several good drubbings, are at this time as much intent upon resistance as they were at first, if not more so. We wait with much interest for the development of the Administration's future plans in regard to this war.

A Word on Political Organization.

As stated in our last number, the Whig and Antimasonic party in Somerset county is entirely without organization, and we call their attention to the subject again at this time, while the political elements are calm, in order that the defect may be speedily remedied. Though our opponents did not succeed at the late election in electing any of their candidates, yet a number of our own men were disappointed, and in some instances the contest was chiefly amongst themselves. We achieved a victory, it is true, but it was too dearly bought, and our own determination is, so far as our influence may extend, to guard against similar occurrences in future.

We want an efficient County Committee in the first place, next committees of vigilence in every election district, and then a regularly formed delegate county ticket. In this way, and in this way alone, can we effect a thorough organization of the party—and after that shall have been accomplished, if there be any who will raise or encourage opposition, let them be treated as deserters and turned over to the enemy.

☞In the Erie District, James Thompson (dem.) is re-elected to Congress over Mr. Campbell (whig,) by about 200.

The late Decision.

Our opponents endeavor to account in various ways for their recent discomfiture in this State, but studiously avoid touching upon the true causes thereof. It is an indisputable fact, that a large portion, if not a majority of their party, agree fully and entirely with the Whigs in their sentiments on the subject of protective duties. It is a fact also, that only for the gross deception practiced upon them by their leaders, that portion of the Democratic party would not have voted for James K. Polk. And it is a further fact, that pending the Tariff question in the United States Senate at the late session of Congress, the Democracy of Berks, Schuylkill, &c., remonstrated in the strongest terms against any alteration of the Tariff of 1842. The same feeling that pervaded those counties, prevailed throughout the State—and when those who had aided in the election of Mr. Polk found that they had been deceived and saw their best and dearest interests sacrificed, it was but natural that they should turn upon their betrayers and visit them with just and merited rebuke.—They did so. They joined in with the Whigs and aided them in accomplishing one of the greatest political revolutions upon record—and had it not been for the "RAIN," the discomfiture of the Polkmen would have been still more disastrous than it is. Henceforth there will be but two parties in Pennsylvania—the Whig TARIFF PARTY and the Locofoco FREE TRADE PARTY.

New York Election.

In some 30 counties heard from, YOUNG, the Whig candidate for Governor, is considerably ahead. Thus far there is a Whig gain already of 11,000 upon the last vote for Governor, when the Locofoco majority in the State was 10,000. In New York city, Wright's majority is 5,000, but the river counties are Whig all over; and when the Western districts send in their returns, it will be found that the Whig cause has triumphed in the State and that New York has been fully redeemed!

New Jersey.

The Whig candidates in the first and third districts are elected; the other districts not heard from.

Notice.

The German portion of this establishment will in the course of a few days pass into other hands, to be used in future in the publication of a German paper in the Borough of Berlin. Such of our subscribers, therefore, as have been receiving the Herald and Republican alternately, are requested to notify us which of the two papers they wish to have forwarded to them for the future, as they cannot any longer receive them alternately, but can have one or the other, whichever they choose.

☞The Butler Whig recommends George W. Smith, Esq., of that county, for State Treasurer.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro.

☞We have been favored with the perusal of two letters from our young townsman, Mr. BENJAMIN P. KOOSER, now in the U. S. service, to his brother in this place, from one of which we make the annexed extracts:—

"On board the U. S. ship Lexington.
Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14, 1845.

"After a long and tedious voyage of 60 days, we are at length safely at anchor in this harbor. I am in first rate health and good spirits, having stood the voyage well, with the exception of the sea-sickness, which is no child's play, I tell you. We left New York on the 14th of July and arrived at Rio the 14th of September, being just 60 days out of sight of land.—After leaving New York we had fair wind about 20 days, when adverse winds overtook us and carried the ship to the Coast of Africa, near the Cape de Verde Islands. We sailed along the Coast of Africa, passing by the Colony of Liberia, about 4 weeks, when we struck the N. W. trade winds, which carried us swiftly and safely into this harbor. We had 3 days of storm; and no person but those that see it, can form any idea of the grand and sublime appearance of the ocean during a gale. But our ship stood it nobly: one moment on the pinnacle of the wave; the next DOWN, DOWN, as if on a complimentary visit to the bottom of the sea."

"We saw plenty of flying-fish, dolphin, black-fish, and some few whales. The flying-fish were the greatest curiosity: thousands at a time, like a flock of feeding pigeons, could be seen sailing through the air. We saw also plenty of sea-hogs or porpoises. The weather was very warm. We crossed the sun on the 14th of August, and the tropic of cancer on the 28th.

"We will remain in this port about 10 days, to lay in a supply of wood and water, when we will sail for Valparaiso, on the Pacific. We expect to have cold times going round the HORN, as we shall have to sail up to 64 degrees, South."

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers furnish the following items of intelligence from Mexico, received by way of Havana:

The royal mail steamer Thames arrived in Havana on the 7th ultimo from Vera Cruz, with forty passengers and $174,000 in specie. Gen. PAREDES reached Havana by this arrival.

The dates from Vera Cruz are down to the 30th September, not so late by six days as the advices brought by the Ewing.

It was announced in Mexico on the 24. of Sept. that the first brigade of cavalry left the capital on the 23d for Monterey, and that Santa Anna would leave on the 25th. It was further announced that he employed his individual credit to expedite this movement of troops, which had been delayed for want of funds.

The garrison of the capital would be composed of such bodies of the National Guard as had been raised, and it was supposed the other brigades would leave the city on the 25th.

It is said that Gen. Ampudia has relinquished the command of the army of the North.

Gen. Arista arrived in the city of Mexico on the 17th of September to meet the charges preferred against him in connexion with the actions of the 8th and 9th of May.

According to a letter from Mazatlan an American frigate had arrived there and captured the Mexican brig Malek Adel, which was at anchor there dismantled.

Senor Yanez, the commandant of Jalisco, marched on the 7th September for Tepic and San Blas with a body of troops for the defence of those towns in case of an invasion.

Gen. Nunez Ponte has been appointed Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

On the 20th of September a decree was promulgated providing that a Council of Government should be formed to be composed of thirteen individuals; and that in the absence of the Provisional Executive head, the President of the Council should discharge the Executive functions. This Council was to be installed on the 1st of October.

The Government was adopting the necessary measures for providing funds to meet the national exigencies. Nothing is said of a forced loan from the church.—On the 17th ultimo the Minister of Finance consulted with a committee of merchants and capitalists to adjust the terms of a contribution and loan for the use of the Government. A similar meeting was held in Vera Cruz on the 23d ultimo. In neither case are the results of their deliberations announced.

The cities of San Luis Potosi and Mexico are designated by the Secretary of War as the principal depots for the extraordinary contingents which several States have been ordered to furnish.

Col. Fremont.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, who dates his letter on board the "U. S. frigate Savannah, Monterey, (California) July 20," says:

"Col. Fremont's party arrived here yesterday, having had some pretty hard fighting with the Mexicans and Indians. They number about 200, and are the most daring and hardy set of fellows ever looked upon. They are splendid marksmen, and can plant a bullet in an enemy's head with their horses at a full gallop. They never think of eating bread, but live upon meat all the time. They never sleep in a house, but on the ground, with a blanket around them—their saddle for a pillow, and a rifle by their side. I should like to give some more minute account of them, but time will not admit."

More Help to Free Trade.

The further advance of flour in England will no doubt be used by the Locofocos to show how well the NEW AMERICAN TARIFF WORKS. The effect here has been to advance the prices 75 cents per barrel; but we would state that another advance of 75 cents is yet to be made before it gets up to the price in December 1845, ($7) under the Tariff of 1842.—When the price gets over $7, then the Locofocos can talk of the rise with more decency than they can now, when the Tariff of '42 price is larger than the price under the law of '46.—(New York Express.

Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, Governor-in-Chief of the Hudson Bay Company's Territories, arrived here from Red river settlement, on his way to Montreal, having travelled on horseback as far as the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. Sir George entered on his long and arduous journey on the 22d September, so that at an unusually late season he has accomplished the whole distance in twenty-seven days. Sir George has brought intelligence of the safe arrival of the troops which, as our readers are aware, were dispatched from Ireland in June for the Red river.—Detroit Adv. 22d.

ANOTHER WHIG REPRESENTATIVE.

Solomen Sartwell, the Locofoco candidate for the Legislature in Warren, McKean and Elk, it appears by the official returns, has been beaten by Mr. Kinnear, the Whig nominee, by a majority of 57! This will add two to the Whig majority in the House, and on joint ballot.

MORE TROOPS FOR MEXCIO.—Capt. Ruggles,, in command of a detachment of the 5th infantry, about 175 men, accompanied by Lieut. Tyler and Lieut. Gibson, the latter in command of a detachment of arrtillery recruits, embarked from New York on Saturday last, in the ship Corsair, for Brasos.

POSTSCRIPT

New York Election.

The patch cleared by the Whigs of the Empire State!

We have later intelligence of the New York election. YOUNG, the Whig candidate, is certainly elected Governor.—His exact majority is not yet ascertained, but will probably exceed 10,000. In 27 Congressional Districts heard from, the Whigs have carried 21 Members, and have also elected a majority of Members of the Assembly.

MARRIED:

On the 15th September by the Rev. S. B. Lawson, Mr. Abraham Guth, of Somerset tp., to Miss Lavinia Trent, of Stonycreek tp.

On the 29th Oct. by the same, Mr. Jacob Pitterson, to Miss Elizabeth Mowrer, both of Quemahoning tp.

On the 1st inst by the same, Mr. Samuel Weyand, to Miss Caroline Umberger, both of Brothersvalley tp.

On the same day, by John A. Baker, Esq., Mr. John Wable, to Miss Phœbe Leech, both of Milford tp.

On Sunday, Nov. 1st., by Rev. H. R. Kern, MR. JOHN HILL, to MISS AMANDA DALLY, all of Jenner township, Somerset county.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Can the existence of a Supreme Being be proved independently of Revelation.

ESSAYIST, W. H. Postlethwaite. DECLAIMER, F. M. Kimmel.

A. H. COFFROTH, Sec'y.

CAUTION.

I hereby caution the public not to trust any person or persons whomsoever, on my account, without express orders from myself, as I shall not pay any debts whatever contracted by any one, except such as I may authorize by a written order—of which all persons will please take notice.

JOHN MINERD.

Turkeyfoot tp. Nov 10, 1846*

STRAY CALF.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, the latter part of October a stray calf, dark brindle, no white on the body and no ear marks—8 or 9 months old.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

GEORGE AUMAN.

nov 10 1846.

1 CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Addison tp., Somerset co., on Sunday 1st November, an indented apprentice by the name of *Ezekiel Lewis*, said apprentice is about 14 years old, light hair and somewhat freckled, had on when he went away blue cloth coat and dark cloth pantaloons, he took with him other clothing with which he might change his dress. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and and delivery to the subscriber but no charges paid; the public are cautioned not to harbour said apprentice.

JACOB WILHELM.

nov. 10, 1846.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboarded building with good and convenient outhouses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberknight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weissinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be countinued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.

SAMUEL KIMMEL,
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
nov10 George Graham, dec'd.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For Sale Here.

A BARGAIN.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale on *Wednesday the 18th day of November*, a FARM belonging to the estate of Henry Lauffer, of Mountpleasant tp., dec'd, containing

130 ACRES,

The said farm is situate in Mountpleasant township, Westmoreland county, two miles southwest of Pleasant Unity, adjoining lands of Adam Fisher, Jacob Brinker, Michael Rumbaugh, and others.

There is on the premises, a good two story Log Dwelling House, and Bank Barn, with a good Well of Water.—There is also an excellent Apple Orchard—two good Coal Banks open, also, Limestone. About 90 acres are cleared, 20 of which are in good meadow, all the land is in a good state of cultivation.

The place will be shown by John Rumbaugh or George Hartzell, Sr. An indisputable title will be given by the Heirs, and conditions made known on day of sale.

HENRY LAUFER, of Hempfield tp.
GEORGE HARTZELL, Mt. Pleasnt tp.
JACOB GRESS, of Unity township.
Heirs of the Estate.

November 10 1846.

N. B. If not sold it will be rented for one year.

FEMALE BEAUTY—CULPBLE NEGLECT.

17) IT has been observed by visiters from all other countries, as well as by persons of the best cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger class of female beauty and excellence, than in this city. Yet while the shoefitter, dress-maker, and milliner are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected—The Hair. How often do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored to health again, yet those flowing locks, which once adorned their heads, fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "never failing remedy" can be obtained at No. 8 Soeth Third Street, and asking for Dr. Jaynes's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only reglected part of female beauty.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Bronchitis, Coughs, Consumption—Thousands die annually with the above diseases. Jayne's Expectorant never fails to relieve, and permanently cures nine out of ten who use it as directed.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Mathias Marker, late of Donegal township, Westmoreland county dec'd, I will offer for sale by way of public outcry, on Friday the

13th day of November,

next, on the premises, a Tract of land, situated in Donegal township, adjoining lands of John Hood, John Parke, John Campbell, James Irwin, John Burrel and others containing

140 ACRES,

(more or less,) having thereon about 75 acres of clear land, 14 of which are in meadow, with a shingle roofed log house and kitchen and a log barn, and some fruit trees thereon,

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, on the aforesaid day, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber,

HUGH CAVAN,
Administrator, with the will annex'd.

October 20, 1846,

(PRO BONO PUBLICO.)

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset will offer for sale by public outcry in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 13th of November next, the following real estate:—

A tract of land, situate in Allegheny township, containg 400 acres more or less, 11 acres cleared, adjoining lands of H T Wild, John Witt, Simon Gebhart and others, a one story log house, a spring house and stable thereon erected—as the property of Peter P. Shaffer.

Two lots of ground in the Borough of Somerset, containing half an acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of Daniel Baird on the west, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and a lot of Abraham Dull on the east, a large two story dwelling house, wood shed and stable thereon erected, now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford—as the property of Schachliter, Bear & Staum,

A tract of land in Jenner township, containing 140 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared, about 10 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jesse Griffith, George Smith, George Friedline and William Griffith and others, a one story house, a barn and other buildings thereon—as the property of Herman Umberger.

A tract of land in Somerset township, containing 33 acres, more or less, a cabin house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Metzler, George Hartmen, John Casebeer, Godfrey Stahl and Michael Sipe—as the property of John Young.

A tract of land in Stonycreek township, containing 150 acres, another of 250 acres, one of 400 acres, one of 44 acres, and one of 200 acres, all more or less improved—as the property of Daril Keller

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the 1st of September, a Brindle 1 year old heiffer, a piece cut out of the lower part of the left ear, and a slit in the same ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

nov3 GEO. ZIMMERMAN.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 23d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Keim, administrator of John J Saylor dec'd,

The account of Jocob Miller and Peter Hochstetler Jr, Executors of the last will and Testament of Peter Hochstetler, deceased.

The account of Edward Dorsey Executor of the last will and Testament of Jacob Heckman, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Yoder and Daniel Hochstetler, Executors of Daniel Hochstetler deceased.

The account of Jacob Blough and Samuel Flickinger, Executors of Abraham Flickinger dec'd.

The account of George Walker Executor of Simon Hay, dec'd.

The account Samuel Thompson administator of Thomas Collier dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
Oct. 20 1846. Rngister

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at November term 1846, (commencing on the 16th day of the month.

Tantlinger's use	vs	Mowry late Sh'ff.
Scott	vs	Swank
Chorpenning's use	vs	Hartzell et al,
Pile	vs	Grindlesparger & Bomgardner
Wable	vs	Wable
Same	vs	Augustine
Foust	vs	Custer
E. & F. Faber	vs	Husband
Ringler	vs	Ringler
Rink	vs	Landis and Hartman
Wilhelm	vs	Hoffman
Hoover	vs	Philippi
Burns use	vs	Kimmel
Colborns Ex'trs.	vs	Cox & Gaither
Shallis	vs	Marteeny
Burkholder and M'Grath's use	vs	Countryman et al
Johnson	vs	Witt & Gebhart
Schell's use	vs	Cummins
Johnson	vs	Ogle's Executrix
Miller	vs	Bittinger
Chorpenning et al	vs	Cassady
Benford	vs	Same
Flick	vs	Rizer
Johnson	vs	Dilly
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Neff	vs	Rankin
Husbands adm's use	vs	Husbands adm'r
Countryman's use	vs	Koontz.

A. J. OGLE.

Prothonotary's office.
Oct. 20. 1846.

JURY LIST.
For November Term 1846.

GRAND JURORS.

Milford -	Wm. Henry
	Henry Long
	John Infield
	Wm. Moore
	Jacob Knable,
	Thomas Mason
	David Philippi Jr.
Summit -	Martin B. Loy
	Peter Walker
Stoystown	George Foy
Southampton	W. G. Cappeller
	John Bowman
Addison -	David Campbell
Jenner - -	Jacob Cover
	Joseph Haynes
Somerset -	R. Laughton
	Peter Friedline Jr.
	David Ankeny of J.
Berlin - -	Charles Krissinger
Brothersvalley	John Knepper
Turkeyfoot	Jonathan Burnworth
	David Crossing
	John Cramer of S.
	Thomas Hanna

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Brothersvalley	Simon Hay
	Hugh Schrack
	John P. Brubaker
Conemaugh	Peter Heckman
	Tobias Levingston
	Lewis Umburn
Stonycreek	John Mong
	Charles Rehman
	Conrad Myers
	Michael Brubaker
Shade - -	Joseph Leasure
	Philip Ling
	John Hamer
	Samuel Statler jr.
	Andrew Berkeplilo
Milford -	David D. Miller
	Henry Cramer
	Jacob Humbert
	Samuel Snyder
Somerset tp.	Henry Frank
	Joseph Smith
	Jacob Hauger
	Abm. Beem
	Christian Walter
	Philip Shafer
Jenner - -	Michael Horner
	Philip Hoffman
Allegheny -	Henry Poorbaugh
Turkeyfoot	Alex. Cunningham
	Aaron Schrack
Summit -	Rudolph Pouse
Southampton	Daiel Camp
Paint - -	Solomen Meyers
	Wm. Dempsey
	Peter Berkey
Berlin - -	Samuel Philson
Quemahoning	Valentine Miller
Somerset br.	George Pile

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, some time in May last, a white spotted steer, one year old last spring, the left ear cut off, and a hole through the right, with a bell on without a clapper in it.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

nov3 PETER FRIEDLINE, of H

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* with the Will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Centreville, Milford township, he requests all persons to attend at his residence, on Friday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place. JACOB KNABLE,

Oct 13, '46—6t Adm'r.

Stray Cattle.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Elklick township, on the 22d of September last, three head of cattle, to wit:

A one-year old heiffer, brown, with white face, right ear cropped.

A dunn steer, marked as the above.

A brindle steer, with a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

The owner is requested to come forword, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

oct13 DAVID YODER.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the seventh day of September, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Simon Gebhart, Esq., the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Abraham Colborn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the Real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 7th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,

oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Rosanna Shaver, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November, next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,

oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Christian Shockey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, A. D. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING,

oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On petition of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, two of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, dec'd, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 23d day of November, A. D. 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 19th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,

oct13 Clerk.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BER IN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

NOTICE

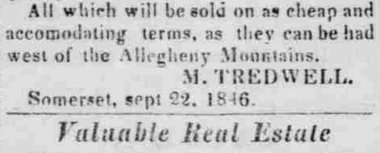
THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. O. Carson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned will take notice. The books of the firm are in the hands of J. O. Carson for settlement. All persons neglecting to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of January next, will find them, after that date in othar hands.

Sept, 8th. 1846.

N. M. BRUCE,
J. O. CARSON,

Josiah R. Hite Esq., of Stoystown is authorised, in the absence of Mr. Carson, to settle accounts.

N. M. B.
J. O. C.



NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses,

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Muslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low, Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer

AND

WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

Notice.

THE Commissioners of Somerset County will receive proposals for supplying the court house, offices and jail with fuel, during the ensning winter. Proposals to be handed in on or before Monday of Court.

R. L. STEWART,

Oct. 27, 1846. Clerk.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES.

STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

Obstruction the Cause of all Pulmonary Diseases.

For what is the cause of Cough?

Obstruction.

What is the cause of Hemmorage, & Spitting of Blood?

Obstruction.

What ia the cause of Consumption and Abscess?

Obstruction.

What is the cause of Bronchitis?

OBSTRUCTION—

Producing inflamation of the lining membrane of the Bronchia or wind tubes, and an excretion of mucous or pus, and frequently discharges of Blood. And what is Asthma, or difficulty of breathing, but obstruction, caused by mucous or purulent excretion, clogging up these tubes, and thereby impeding respiration?

Remove this obstruction, and there will be no fever nor inflammation—no pain nor cough—no abscess no Consumption—no hemmorhage nor spiting of blood—no Asthma or difficulty of breathing, but a restoration to health will be certain. And what is the TRUE remedy pointed out by nature to remove this obstruction?

The answer is, Expectorant. Yes, Expectoration is nature's remedy. For reader, there is no other outlet for the lungs to discharge their vitiated excretions, but through the Trachea, or Wind Pipe, and this natural discharge is expectoration.

To assist nature, and oduce this desirable result, nothing has ver been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant—It is the result of the experience of mony years' practise. It produces a free and easy expectoration, suppresses the congh, reduces the inflamation, removes the spasmodic action of the vessels, and heals the abraded surface of the Bronchia or Wind Tubes. The breathing becomes easy—and the patient almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it produces a degree of relief never before experienced by any other preparation, and prolongs the patient's life to an indefinite period. Many who were pronounced incurable two years ago, by their Physicians, are still alive, and appear no worse than they did then, while hundreds, nay thousands, have entirely recovered.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

YET ANOTHER.

From the Susquehanna Register.

15) ALTHOUGH the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart which had apparantly brought her near to the grave. One of our most skilful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in the Register, cought the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bentley & Mitchell's, in Montrose.—Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparant improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that may likewise partake of its benefits

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th mo, 5th, 1840.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

NOTICE.

Estate of John N. Coleman, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John N. Coleman, late of Brothersvalley, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 14th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL COLEMAN, of Somerset tp.
JACOB J. COLEMAN, of Brothersvalley tp.

Oct. 6, 1846-6

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

Seven Thousand Cases *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* cured in one year!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF

WILD CHERRY,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

—o—

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering: and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar'r Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. BAKER.

COUNTERFEITS.

*,*Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth his praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

*,*The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam bf Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

Agents for Wistar's Balsam.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE,

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 JOHN C. KURTZ.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax. the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts. Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific *Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, it laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr' M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician. Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
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Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane' American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.